SUGAR REPORTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. JUNE 1956 No. 50

CONTENTS

MARKET REVIEW

The Department, on June 22, revised the distribution of sugar quotas in accordance with the new Sugar Act and added 125,000 tons to the total sugar quotas. The over-all effect of the action is to increase by 123,750 tons the total of quotas for the domestic beet and mainland cane sugar producing areas and to increase by 1,250 tons the total of quotas for foreign countries. The action increases only slightly the availability of sugar to refiners in the eastern part of the United States where supplies and requirements currently appear to be in fairly good balance. Sugar quotas for the continental United States now total 8,575,000 tons.

Deliveries for United States consumption through May 1956 totaled 3,356,000 tons, or 212,000 tons more than deliveries at the same time last year. Most of this increase is attributable to increased deliveries by cane sugar refineries. Beet sugar deliveries for United States consumption were about 38,000 tons less than last year at that time, although exceeding those of January-May 1953 and 1954.

Comparison with last year's beet sugar deliveries necessitates some consideration of the unusual pattern of distribution during the entire year 1955. Through May of last year, 2 gulf refineries were strikebound, warmer weather prevailed, and beet sugar prices were considerably lower in relation to seaboard prices than in the corresponding period of other years. These factors resulted in 38 percent of the beet quota having been delivered by that time, whereas in 1954 only 35 percent had been delivered. The strike at the California and Hawaiian refinery during June and July of 1955 resulted in a sharp increase in the rate of deliveries of beet sugar that continued through August. Deliveries of beet sugar during the last quarter of 1955 were necessarily curtailed because of quota limitations and the heavy deliveries earlier in the year.

With the advent of hot weather in the Chicago territory, and the announcement of lower prepays of 5 1/2 cents per bag as well as a 10-cent reduction in day-to-day prices for direct carload shipments effective June 6, sugar deliveries may be expected to show a considerable increase in that territory as there has been no stockpiling at the former price level. Refined prices were unchanged in other areas.

Quota charges through May 1956 were 3,852,000 tons, or 313,000 tons in excess of quota charges at the same time last year, whereas deliveries for the same period, as mentioned earlier, were 212,000 tons more than last year. Through May 1956, quota charges were 496,000 tons greater than deliveries for United States consumption. Last year, quota charges were 395,000 tons ahead of deliveries.

During May, raw sugar spot prices at New York averaged 6.03 cents per pound. A substantial quantity of the sugar purchased by refiners during the month appears to have been at a 6.07 price. A relatively small volume of distress lots of sugar overhanging the market at the end of the month had the effect of lowering the average of daily spot prices to the 6.03 level. At mid-June, spot prices were 6.03, with most of the distress cargoes absorbed by the market at that time.

World raw sugar spot prices averaged 3.36 cents per pound during May, and averaged about .01 cent higher through mid-June, although prices had dropped from 3.38 at the beginning of the month to 3.34 on June 22.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

The United Nations Sugar Conference, which convened in New York on May 21, 1956, under the chairmanship of Baron Paul Kronacker, adjourned June 20 and will reconvene in Geneva at the beginning of October.

The Conference reviewed the operation of the International Sugar Agreement of 1953 in the light of experience gained. Substantial progress was made in the consideration of the various amendments suggested and an exchange of views also took place on quotas and prices.

THE GROWTH OF LIQUID SUGAR DELIVERIES, 1949-1955

By

Edgar H. Omohundro
Sugar Division, CSS

Primary distributors increased their liquid sugar deliveries to industrial users by substantial amounts year after year from 1949 to 1955. Two tendencies largely account for this situation. Food processors have found it advantageous to buy a greater proportion of their sugar requirements in liquid form (Table 1 and figure 1). Industrial users' receipts of sugar, both dry and liquid, show a steeper upward trend than either population or total sugar consumption since an increasing proportion of all sugar has continued to reach consumers in the form of processed foods.

Total primary deliveries of sugar to industrial users increased from 57.2 million cwt. in 1949 to 74.0 million cwt. in 1955, an increase of 29.4 percent, and liquid sugar deliveries, a part of the industrial total, increased from 7.3 million to 18.0 million cwt. of sugar content, or 146.6 percent. Thus, the percentage growth in liquid sugar from 1949 to 1955 was about 5 times that of the industrial total. During the 7-year period, total sugar deliveries to industrial users trended upward at a rate of 2.8 million cwt. per year and liquid sugar deliveries alone 1.8 million cwt., to reach nearly one-fourth of total sugar deliveries to industrial users in 1955 as compared to about one-eighth of the total in 1949.

The situation in 1955

In regions where most large industrial sugar users are located close to primary distributors of sugar, liquid sugar deliveries ranged from 34 to 39 percent of all industrial sugar deliveries in 1955. These are the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Western regions. By contrast, liquid sugar deliveries in the North Central and Southern regions made up only 15 and 11 percent, respectively, of the total.

Liquid sugar is particularly adapted to use in the beverage, canning, and ice cream industries. Primary distributors delivered from 31 to 43 percent of their deliveries to these industries in the form of liquid sugar while only 6 to 19 percent of sugar deliveries to bakers, confectioners, and non-food users was in liquid form.

It appears, nevertheless, that the length of haul is more important in determining the relative amount of liquid sugar deliveries in a region than the relative incidence of different sugar using industries. In the South, for instance, the beverage industry takes most industrial sugar and that industry is well adapted to the use of liquid

Table 1 .- Deliveries of sugar and liquid sugar by primary distributors to industrial users

	Total refined value 1,000 cwt.	Liquid Sugar refined value 1,000 cwt.	Liquid Sugar percent of total
U. S. Total			
1949	57,227	7,258	12.7
1950	63,547	9,415	14.8
1951	61,323	11,165	18.2
1952	64,557	13,634	21.1
1953	70,687	15,460	21.9
1954	69,492	16,307	23.5
1955	73,985	17,978	24.3
Regions		1955	
New England	3,668	1,440	39.3
Middle Atlantic	22,967	7,992	34.8
North Central	20,231	2,965	14.7
Southern	15,868	1,773	11.2
Western	11,249	3,808	33.9
By Type of Buyer		1955	
Beverages	17,699	6,257	35.4
Bakery	17,550	1,083	6.2
Confectionery	13,167	2,467	18.7
Canning	13,036	4,096	31.4
Ice Cream	5,969	2,571	43.1
Multiple	5,524	1,383	25.0
Non-Food	1,039	121	11.7

Table 2.- Trend in liquid sugar deliveries by primary distributors to industrial users

	1949	1950	1953	1954	1955	Annual average* refined value 1,000 cwt.	Annual average* percent of total
	Percent of annual average*						
Regions							
New England	78.9	86.6	110.7	107.6	116.2	1,239	9.3
Middle Atlantic	68.9	79.9	109.2	115.5	126.5	6,315	47.6
North Central	37.5	47.5	119.2	141.2	154.6	1,918	14.4
Southern	16.3	26.1	140.3	136.2	181.1	979	7.4
Western	37.1	75.0	124.8	128.6	134.5	2,832	21.3
U.S. Total	54.6	70.8	116.4	122.8	135.4	13,283	100.0
Type of Buyer							
Bakery	45.4	51.2	109.8	141.3	152.3	711	5.3
Confectionery	65.1	80.0	116.3	115.4	123.2	2,002	15.1
Ice Cream	53.8	59.2	106.5	127.6	152.9	1,681	12.7
Beverages	56.2	58.3	115.9	124.2	145.4	4,302	32.4
Canning	46.1	86.8	116.8	120.3	130.0	3,150	23.7
Multiple	61.2	85.0	133.3	118.2	102.3	1,352	10.2
Non-Food	36.7	64.7	116.7	139.[illegible]	142.9	85	0.6

* Annual average = Average for the years 1949, 1950, 1953, 1954, and 1955.

DELIVERIES OF SUGAR AND LIQUID SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS TO INDUSTRIAL USERS

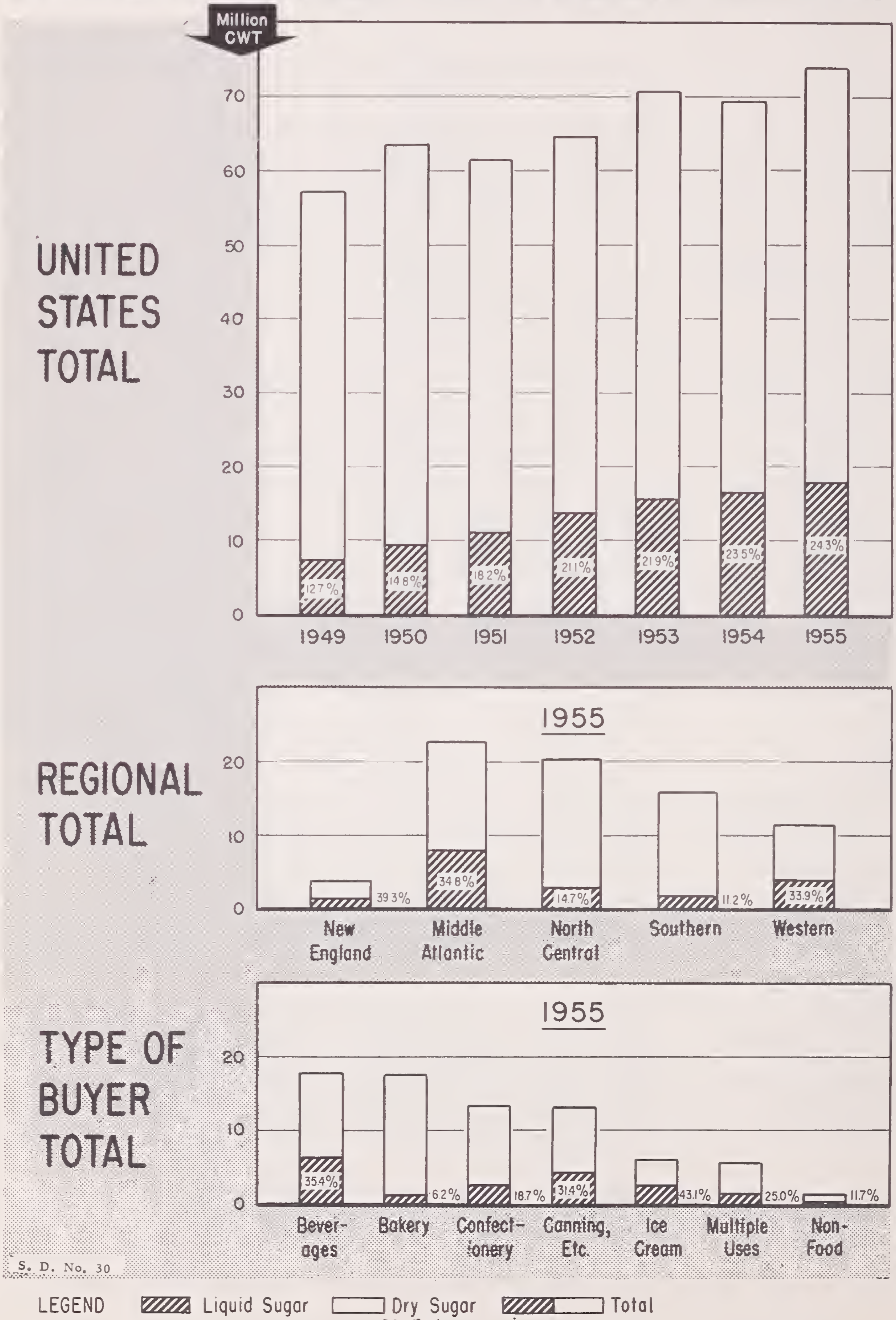


Figure I

sugar; yet, of all the regions, liquid sugar deliveries in the South are the lowest percentage of total industrial deliveries.

Where economic conditions permit, liquid sugar deliveries exceed dry sugar deliveries. Thus, sugar deliveries to ice cream makers in New England were about eight-tenths in liquid form and in the Middle Atlantic region six-tenths. Typical hauls in these two regions are relatively short. The beverage industry in both eastern regions satisfied about two-thirds of its total sugar requirements in the form of liquid sugar while canners and multiple users bought about one-third of their sugar as liquid sugar.

In the Western region, where canning operations are of major importance, the over-all conversion to sugar in liquid form in 1955 was about three-tenths of total industrial sugar requirements. In this region, the canning trade used more liquid sugar in proportion to its requirements than in other regions--46 percent--and the conversion to liquid sugar by the ice cream and beverage trades percentagewise approached that in the Middle Atlantic region, 58 and 40 percent, respectively, as compared with 62 and 67 percent in the Middle Atlantic.

Long hauls, with their high transportation costs have thus far prevented liquid sugar deliveries from climbing above 15 percent of total industrial sugar deliveries in the North Central region and above 11 percent in the South. However, in the North Central region, the ice cream and beverage manufacturers nearly reached the one-third mark and the canning and multiple trades group, the one-fifth mark. In the Southern region, only ice cream makers bought as much as one-fifth of their sugar in liquid form. The important beverage industry in the South had converted to liquid sugar for only about one-sixth of its requirements (Table 3).

Table 3. -- Liquid sugar deliveries as percentages of total sugar deliveries, by type of buyer, and by region, 1955

Type of buyer	Liquid sugar, percent of all sugar				
	U. S. averages	Highest		Lowest	
	(percent)	(region)	(percent)	(region)	(percent)
Ice cream	43	N. E.	81	Southern	20
Beverages	35	Mid. Atl.	67	Southern	16
Canning	31	Western	46	Southern	7
Multiple	25	N. E.	35	Western	8
Confectionery	19	N. E.	35	Southern	4
Non-food	12	N. E.	22	Western	5
Bakery	6	Mid. Atl.	12	Southern	3

As already indicated, industrial sugar users in New England and the Middle Atlantic States are so situated that the large majority may avail themselves of a liquid sugar supply in relatively close proximity to their plants and hence fill their total sugar requirements with a high proportion of liquid sugar. On the other hand, industrial sugar users in the South are not generally so situated and have a low relative use of liquid sugar. This applies to only a slightly lesser degree to industrial sugar users in the North Central States. Transportation costs discourage long hauls of liquid sugar. Depending on the sugar concentration, liquid sugar contains one-fifth to one-third water. Thus, if the freight rates for liquid and dry sugar were the same per pound of product, the cost of shipping the water content of liquid sugar would add 25 to 50 percent to the freight cost. Actually, the freight rate per cwt. of liquid sugar is often higher than that of dry sugar, particularly in the Southern and North Central regions.

While most liquid sugar is shipped in tank trucks, the rail rate data in Table 4 are indicative of the limitation to liquid sugar shipment imposed by higher rail transportation rates. Although the established freight rates per cwt. of total product are sometimes the same, the rate per cwt. of dry weight equivalent is always lower for dry sugar.

Table 4. -- Rail freight rates for movements of dry and liquid sugar

Shipment	Dry Sugar		Liquid Sugar		
	Rate per cwt. (cents)	Minimum weight per car (pounds)	Rate per cwt. (cents)	Minimum weight per car (pounds)	Range in rates per cwt. of dry weight equivalent (cents)
Baltimore, Md., to Richmond, Va.	39	80,000	39	90 percent of tank capacity*	49- 58
St. Louis, Mo., to Nashville, Tenn.	80	40,000	80	do.	100-119
Sugarland, Texas, to Dallas, Texas	61	60,000	74	do.	92-110

* Usually 60,000 pounds.

The area of distribution in which liquid sugar can successfully compete with dry sugar is usually restricted by freight charge differentials to localities within 300 miles of the point of supply for tank car deliveries and to considerably less for tank truck deliveries. The cost of transportation for greater distances offsets possible benefits from other savings. Accordingly, many localities of the United States do not use liquid sugar. As mentioned, the North Central and Southern regions, which include few points of primary supply, have a relatively low use of liquid sugar. Product requirements, nevertheless, also affect use of liquid sugar. The bakery industry, with pronounced requirements for dry sugar, uses relatively small amounts of liquid sugar. On the other hand, ice cream processors can fill all their sugar requirements in liquid form, except in the production of a small quantity of products requiring dry mixes.

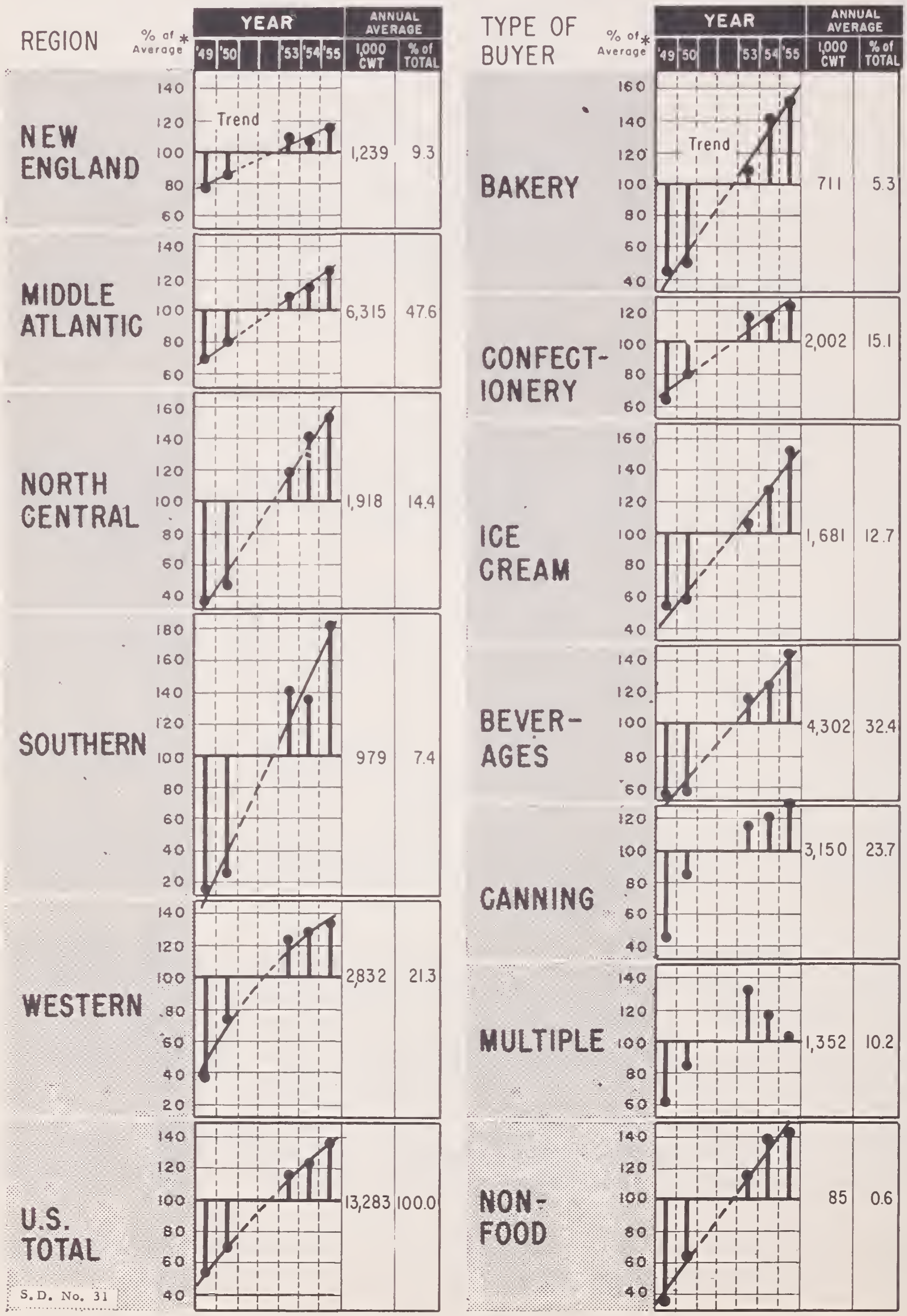
Rate of growth, 1949-1955

In spite of all that has been stated regarding limitations to liquid sugar distribution in the North Central and Southern regions, liquid sugar distribution increased more rapidly in recent years in relation to their low 1949 bases than in the other regions where conversion to liquid sugar was already more widespread in 1949. Similarly, the bakery industry recently has shown a rapid relative rate of growth in liquid sugar use, even though the percentage of liquid sugar deliveries relative to all sugar deliveries to that industry remains small. Seven-year trends by regions and by industries are shown in Table 2 and figure 2. These trends are based on the first 2 and the last 3 years of the period 1949-1955 since detailed data for 1951 and 1952 are not readily available. The trend has been upward in each of the 5 geographic regions and for all types of industries, except the multiple use group, and with a leveling tendency in some instances.

Growth in deliveries in the Western region slowed up in 1954 and 1955 and contributed to the curved trend for the United States totals. New England showed the lowest average increase, only 6.1 percentage points annually, as compared with growth in the Southern region averaging 28.2 percentage points annually. Over the entire period, from 1949 to 1955, the growth was about 50 percent for New England and about ten-fold for the Southern region. The 1949 to 1955 increase for the United States as a whole was about two-and-a-half fold.

In terms of total volume of liquid sugar, the Middle Atlantic was the leading region in all years, rising from 4.4 million cwt. in 1949

TREND IN LIQUID SUGAR DELIVERIES BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS TO INDUSTRIAL USERS



*Average is for the 5 years 1949, 1950, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

Figure 2

to 8.0 million cwt. in 1955. This region accounted for about one-third of the increased deliveries of liquid sugar in the United States although the rate of increase was somewhat below the average for the United States.

Increases in liquid sugar deliveries among the 7 types of buyers ranged from about 9 percentage points annually for the confectionery group to about 13 to 19 percentage points for the other users, except the multiple group.

The 1949-1955 pattern suggests that there remains a substantial potential for increased use of liquid sugar, particularly in those trades which have only recently displayed a growing acceptance of the product and in localities of all regions which are presently near the outside limits of economic use. Nevertheless, it must also be recognized that the practice of delivering dry sugar in bulk is growing rapidly also and may tend to curb somewhat the increasing use of liquid sugar at points distant from supply sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
June 8, 1956	Announcement of hearing to receive views and recommendations concerning the establishment of proportionate share (farm acreage allotment) for the 1957 sugar beet crop. The hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. (MST) on June 19, 1956, in the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colorado.
June 15, 1956	Revision of rules of practice and procedure under Sugar Act of 1948 to adapt to new provisions of the Act as amended by Public Law 545, 84th Congress.
June 21, 1956	Proposed 1956 processor allotments for mainland cane sugar area. The recommended allotments are based on the record of hearing held in New Orleans, La., January 19, 1956, and, if adopted, will replace preliminary allotments announced December 26, 1955.
June 22, 1956	Sugar quotas for the continental United States market for 1956 increased 125,000 tons, raw value, and quotas of supplying areas revised in accordance with the new Sugar Act. The revised quotas become effective June 26, 1956.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on April 1956 deliveries of sugar for United States consumption, 712,000 short tons, raw value; the previously published preliminary total for that month was 718,000 tons. May deliveries of sugar, 699,000 tons (preliminary, down 1.8 percent from April 1956, but up 2.6 percent from May 1955.

2. Primary distributors' stocks June 2, 1956, 1,640,000 tons (preliminary), up 25,000 and 28,000 tons from a month and a year ago, respectively. During May, refiners' stocks increased 128,000 tons; beet processors' stocks declined 93,000 tons; mainland sugarcane processors' about 8,000 tons; and importers' stocks declined 2,000 tons. As compared with a year ago, combined stocks of refiners and mainland sugarcane processors up 106,000 tons; beet processors' stocks down 56,000 tons and importers' stocks down about 21,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas, January through May, 3,852,000 tons, 313,000 tons, or 8.8 percent, larger than during the same period last year. Each supplying area, except domestic beet, Virgin Islands, and "full duty" countries as a group, increased its entries or marketings by 10 to 14 percent. Charges to the Virgin Islands quota increased 216 percent. Marketings by the domestic beet area were 5.7 percent smaller than through the same period of last year and entries from "full duty" countries were 4.1 percent smaller.

4. Deliveries of sugar to each geographic region during April 1956 were larger than during April 1955 and were also larger in 3 of the 5 regions than during March of this year.

5. First quarter 1956 deliveries of sugar to industrial users were up 7.2 percent from the same quarter last year and to non-industrial buyers down 0.5 percent. Increases ranged from 1.4 percent for the wholesaling trade to 14.8 percent for confectionery. Except for the relatively small group of "All other, including Government agencies", the only groups to register decreases from last year were the bakery and retail trades, 4.9 and 4.1, respectively.

Table 5. -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-April 1956 and 1955

	1956	1955
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Continental United States		
Refiners' raw	14,162	275
Refiners' refined	1,914,042	1,728,358
Beet processors' refined	537,137	526,986
Importers' direct consumption	228,488	190,621
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	64,056 1/	32,535
Total	2,757,885	2,478,775
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	100,335 2/	15,932
For continental consumption 3/	2,657,550	2,462,843
Puerto Rico		26,762
Hawaii	16,468	13,094

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ Deliveries to Commodity Credit Corporation for export 79,583; other exports, 13,367; livestock feed, 7,385.

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 6. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 30, 1956 and 1955

	1956	1955
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	276,012	327,593
Refiners' refined	309,006	290,604
Beet processors refined	903,771	979,511
Importers' direct consumption	68,632	87,794
Mainland sugarcane processors	57,844*	67,054
Total	1,615,265	1,752,556

*Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 7. -Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-April 1956 1/

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1956	256,265
Receipts	2,006,278
Meltings	1,972,037
Deliveries for direct consumption	1,918
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	12,244
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(332)
Stocks, April 30, 1956	276,012

1/ For receipts by source of supply, see Table 12.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74

Total 8.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-April 1956

	Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	(short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1956	268,645	1,299,794
Production from raws melted	1,955,880	0
Production direct from cane or beets	0	141,116
Imported refined receipts	4,720	0
Deliveries for continental consumption	1,900,971*	511,297
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	13,071	25,840
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(6,197)	(2)
Stocks, April 30, 1956	309,006	903,771

* Includes 3,726 tons of imported refined sugar

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-73, SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 9.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-April 1956 1/

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1956	19,235
Receipts	277,987
Deliveries for continental consumption	221,237 2/
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	7,251
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(102)
Stocks, April 30, 1956	68,632

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 12.
2/ Does not include 3,726 tons imported refined sugar delivered by refiners for direct-consumption.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 10.-Mainland sugarcane processors: Stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-April 1956.

	(short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1956		166,715
Production		76,171
Deliveries:		
For further processing	120,330	
For direct consumption	22,127	
For export and livestock feed	41,929	
Total		184,386
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.		(656)
Stocks, April 30, 1956		57,844

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 11.-Mainland sugar: Production and allotment charges, April 30, 1956

	Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	(short tons, raw value)	
Production	80,152	141,116
Allotment charges		
Louisiana sugarcane processors		
For further processing	128,334	
For direct-consumption	16,291	
Louisiana processor refiners	62,339	
Florida sugarcane processors	77,686	
Beet processors		511,259
Total	284,650	511,259

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland processors and processor-refiners on Forms SU-70, 71, 72 and 73.

Table 12.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply January-April 30, 1956

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar)	Importers (DC sugar)
	(short tons, raw value)	
Cuba	964,858	186,812
Hawaii	205,939	
Hawaii, refined	4,720*	
Mainland cane area	124,874	
Philippines, Republic of the	407,321	2,399
Puerto Rico	297,827	51,205
Virgin Islands	2,007	
Other countries	2,862	37,571
Not identifiable	590	
Total	2,010,998	277,987
Total raw sugar	2,006,278	

*Refined sugar imported by refiners.

Table 13.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, May and January-May, 1956 and 1955

	1956 1/		1955	
	May	Jan.-May	May	Jan.-May.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	508,171	2,436,375	466,595	2,195,228
Beet processors	127,408	664,545	152,000	678,986
Importers	61,776	290,264	65,713	256,334
Mainland sugarcane processors	1,361 2/	65,417	2,786	35,321
Total	698,716	3,456,601	687,094	3,165,869
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	-	100.335	5,890	21,822
For continental consumption 3/	698,716	3,356,266	681,204	3,144,047

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated same as May 1955 for those processors included in 1956.

3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 14.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 2, 1956 and May 31, 1955

	1956 1/	1955
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	381,457	317,487
Refiners' refined	331,128	287,054
Beet processors	811,078	867,340
Importers	66,653	87,933
Mainland sugarcane processors	50,000 2/	52,208
Total	1,640,316	1,612,022

1/ Preliminary

2/ Not available; estimated

Table 15. -Status of 1956 Sugar Quotas as of May 31, 1956 1/

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 2/: Direct consump-tion from offshore areas 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consump-tion limits for offshore areas
			Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet	1,800,000		638,667 4/		1,161,333	
Mainland cane	500,000		316,011 4/		183,989	
Hawaii	1,052,000		333,434	6,997	718,566	22,619
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		496,746	72,448	583,254	53,585
Virgin Islands	12,000		6,290		5,710	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		538,297	3,413	441,703	56,507
Cuba	2,904,960	544	1,475,483	228,785	1,430,021	146,216
Other foreign countries	121,040		47,071	41,360	73,969	(206)
Total	8,450,000	544	3,851,999	353,003	4,598,545	278,721
Details of other foreign countries						
Dominican Republic	30,058		13,194	13,194	16,864)	
El Salvador	4,504		0	0	4,504)	
Haiti	2,909		2,852	0	57)	
Mexico	12,463		12,038	12,038	425)	
Nicaragua	8,518		2,340	2,340	6,178)	(206) 8/
Peru	56,536		10,791	7,932	45,745)	
Unspecified 5/	6,052		5,856 6/	5,856	196 7/)	
Total	121,040		47,071 9/	41,360	73,969	

LIQUID SUGAR 10/

	(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)					
Cuba	7,970,558		6,502,525		1,468,033	
Dominican Republic	830,894		0		830,894	
British West Indies	300,000		0		300,000	

1/ Excludes January-May entries of ex-quota sugar for reexport 17,577 short tons, raw value, and for livestock feed, 9,748 short tons; total, 27,325.
2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketed through May 31, 1956; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through May 31, 1956 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by June 11, 1956; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of May 31, 1956.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba, 8,672; Puerto Rico, 53; Hawaii, 52; and the Republic of the Philippines, 80; total, 8,857.
4/ Estimated in part. 5/ Countries without individual prorations. 6/ Belgium, 241; Canada, 1,055; China (Formosa), 1,165; Colombia, 1,154; Costa Rica, 1,089; Denmark, 31; Hong Kong, 15; Netherlands, 1,106; total, 5,856. 7/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Belgium, 339; Colombia, 1,261; China, (Formosa) 901; Netherlands, 3,421; total, 5,922. 8/ Nicaragua and Hong Kong sugar was entered in excess of direct-consumption limitations, under provisions of Section 207(h) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. 9/ Charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country (except Canada, which entered 20 tons) under Section 212. The Federal Republic of Germany, Panama, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela also entered 10 tons each under Section 212.
10/ Charges to quotas exclude 11,004 gallons by United Kingdom, 600 gallons by Australia and 500 gallons by Canada entered under Section 212.

Table 16.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty
January-May 1956 and 1955

(short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1956 Tons	1955 Tons	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Domestic beet	638,667 1/	677,268 2/			38,601	5.7
Mainland cane	316,011	277,162 2/	38,849	14.0		
Hawaii	333,434	297,761	35,673	12.0		
Puerto Rico	496,746	449,120	47,626	10.6		
Virgin Islands	6,290	1,988	4,302	216.4		
Republic of the Philippines	538,297	477,767	60,530	12.7		
Cuba	1,475,483	1,308,980	166,503	12.7		
Other foreign countries	47,071	49,070			1,999	4.1
Total	3,851,999	3,539,116	312,883	8.8		
Details of other foreign countries						
Dominican Republic	13,194	17,509			4,315	24.6
El Salvador	0	0				
Haiti	2,852	0	2,852			
Mexico	12,038	11,334	704	6.2		
Nicaragua	2,340	7,815			5,475	70.1
Peru	10,791	6,854	3,937	57.4		
Unspecified 3/	5,856	5,558	298	5.4		
Total	47,071	49,070			1,999	4.1

LIQUID SUGAR

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Area	1956	1955	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Cuba	6,502,525	7,402,916			900,391	12.2
Dominican Republic	0	4,127				
British West Indies	0	0				

1/ May estimated same as May, 1955.

2/ Revised.

3/ Countries without individual prorations.

Table 17.-Status of 1956 Sugar Quotas as of June 11, 1956 1/

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 2/: Direct consumption from offshore areas 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,800,000		688,667 4/		1,111,333	
Mainland cane	500,000		325,511 4/		174,489	
Hawaii	1,052,000		333,434	6,995	718,566	22,621
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		528,780	78,810	551,220	47,223
Virgin Islands	12,000		6,284		5,716	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000		554,728	3,413	425,272	56,507
Cuba	2,904,960	1,028	1,498,896	239,266	1,407,092	135,758
Other foreign countries	121,040	277	47,038	41,327	74,279	(173)
Total	8,450,000	1,305	3,983,338	369,811	4,467,967	261,936
Details of other foreign countries						
Dominican Republic	30,058	120	13,161	13,161	17,017	(173) 8/
El Salvador	4,504		0	0	4,504	
Haiti	2,909		2,852	0	57	
Mexico	12,463		12,038	12,038	425	
Nicaragua	8,518		2,340	2,340	6,178	
Peru	56,536	157	10,791	7,932	45,902	
Unspecified 5/	6,052		5,856 6/	5,856	196 7/	
Total	121,040	277	47,038 9/	41,327	74,279	

LIQUID SUGAR 10/

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Total	Direct consumption	Total	Within limits
	(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)					
Cuba	7,970,558		6,502,525		1,468,033	
Dominican Republic	830,894		0		830,894	
British West Indies	300,000		0		300,000	

1/ Excludes January 1-June 11 entries of ex-quota sugar for reexport 17,898 short tons, raw value, and for livestock feed, 12,752 short tons; total, 30,650. 2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketed through June 11, 1956; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through June 11, 1956 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by June 11, 1956; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of June 11, 1956. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba, 9,964; Puerto Rico, 63; Hawaii, 52; and the Republic of the Philippines, 80; total, 10,159. 4/ Estimated in part. 5/ Countries without individual prorations.

6/ Belgium, 241; Canada, 1,055; China (Formosa), 1,165; Colombia, 1,154; Costa Rica, 1,089; Denmark, 31; Hong Kong, 15; Netherlands, 1,106; total, 5,856. 7/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Belgium, 339; Colombia, 1,261; China, (Formosa), 901; Netherlands, 3,421; total, 5,922. 8/ Nicaragua and Hong Kong sugar was entered in excess of direct-consumption limitations, under provisions of Section 207(h) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. 9/ Charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country (except Canada, which entered 20 tons) under Section 212. The Federal Republic of Germany, Panama, the United Kingdom and Venezuela also entered 10 tons each under Section 212.
10/ Charges to quotas exclude 13,104 gallons by United Kingdom, 600 gallons by Australia and 500 gallons by Canada entered under Section 212.

Table 18.-Final adjusted Sugar Quotas and final quota charges 1955 1/

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 2/: Direct consump-tion from offshore areas 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consump-tion limits for offshore areas
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,800,000		1,797,327		2,673	
Mainland cane	500,000		499,623		377	
Hawaii	1,052,000		1,052,004	29,609	(4)	7
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		1,079,562	125,699	438	364
Virgin Islands	12,000		9,942		2,058	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000		977,375	9,600	(375)	50,320
Cuba	2,859,840	4,710	2,866,647	378,671	(2,097)	(2,877)
Other foreign countries	119,160	579	119,113	40,558	626	(6)
Total	8,400,000	5,289	8,401,593	584,107	3,696	47,808
Details of other foreign countries						
Dominican Republic	32,525	221	32,745	8,790	1)	
El Salvador 4/	0	0	0	0	0)	
Haiti	3,147	53	3,200	0	0)	
Mexico	13,485	50	13,516	10,545	19)	(6)
Nicaragua	8,387	0	7,787	7,787	600)	
Peru	55,658	255	55,918	7,489	(5))	
Unspecified 5/	5,958	0	5,947 6/	5,947	11)	
Total	119,160	579	199,113 7/	40,558	626	

LIQUID SUGAR 8/

	Quota	Total	Unfilled balance
	(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	7,970,549	9
Dominican Republic	830,894	806,137	24,757
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Excludes ex-quota sugar for reexport, 24,617 tons and for livestock feed, 18,990 tons. 2/ Charges to quota made upon marketing, or entry of sugar.
3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption; Cuba. 17,836; Philippines. 181; Puerto Rico, 181; Hawaii, 46; Total, 18,244
4/ Quota of 4,434 tons was reprorated when country was declared a deficit area.
5/ Countries without individual prorations.
6/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1,172; Costa Rica, 1,052; Denmark, 1,112; Hong Kong, 35; Netherlands, 1,152; Panama, 1,042; Colombia, 147; Canada, 6; Total, 5,947.
7/ Charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country (except Canada, which entered 20 tons) under Section 212. The Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom also entered 10 each under Section 212.

8/ Charges to quotas exclude 19,303 gallons by United Kingdom, and 600 gallons by Australia entered under Section 212.

Table 19.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, April 1956 1/

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	100-pound bags, refined equivalent				
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	95721		7910	185	103816
ME	54625		680		55305
MASS	392206		21489	150	413845
N H	30851				30851
R I	42614		1275		43889
VT	15342		10000		25342
TOTAL	631359		41354	335	673048
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	563772		85344	630	649746
N Y	1307008	1	173103		1480112
PENN	812170		224392	1000	1037562
TOTAL	2682950	1	482839	1630	3167420
N CENTRAL					
ILL	915153	492495		43596	1451244
IND	282753	16121	6360		305234
IOWA	93480	99394	1815	1200	195889
KAN	51595	64166		600	116361
MICH	210395	151223	67914	1600	431132
MINN	34494	155773		1000	191267
MO	205887	67689	40633		314209
NEBR	34629	107927		600	143156
N DAK	624	23132			23756
OHIO	526817	17969	32395	100	577281
S DAK	3071	25198			28269
WISC	130668	120926	6800		258394
TOTAL	2489566	1342013	155917	48696	4036192
SOUTHERN					
ALA	186277				186277
ARK	95944	2000			97944
DEL	11727				11727
D C	42984		3750		46734
FLA	99786		184991	7725	292502
GA	351077		103382	400	454859
KY	159938	1004	550		161492
LA	312980	630	715	2566	316891
MD	282826		33458		316284
MISS	166928			350	167278
N C	235111		57753		292864
OKLA	91949	27113			119062
S C	121403		14891		136294
TENN	287022		5901		292923
TEXAS	510331	66706	30315	120	607472
VA	158152		62352		220504
W VA	79213		13363	1	92577
TOTAL	3193648	97453	511421	11162	3813684
WESTERN					
ARIZ	32492	17289			49781
CALI	461974	660259		1900	1124133
COLO	10639	75095			85734
IDAHO	4804	20678			25482
MONT	3327	23337			26664
NEV	5323	1178			6501
N MEX	8275	10985			19260
ORE	53429	56977			110406
UTAH	8217	40755			48972
WASH	67580	129409	2701		199690
WYO	861	5742			6603
TOTAL	656921	1041704	2701	1900	1703226
GRAND TOTAL	9654444	2481171	1194232	63723	13393570

1/ Includes the following adjustments in previously published data by states: January 1956 - - Importers Pennsylvania, ≁ 1,000; Michigan, ≁ 119; February 1956 - - Cane refiners New York, ≁ 61

Table 20. -Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, first quarter 1956 1/

UNITED STATES

Product or business of buyer	Beet	Cane	Imported D. C.	Liquid 2/	Total sugar
	100-pound bag refined				
Industrial					
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,183,256	2,487,149	228,089	284,283	4,182,777
Confectionery and related products	731,198	1,705,861	579,142	650,152	3,666,353
Ice cream and dairy products	267,445	386,272	72,898	549,090	1,275,705
Beverages	540,195	2,000,369	230,440	1,429,745	4,200,749
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies and preserves	662,983	620,889	542,480	376,738	2,203,090
Multiple and all other food uses	200,463	823,702	28,324	364,257	1,416,746
Non-food products	13,465	134,012	141,285	27,303	316,065
Sub-total	3,599,005	8,158,254	1,822,658	3,681,568	17,261,485
Non-industrial					
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	10,135	167,297	6,965	6,891	191,288
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	2,342,932	8,968,354	841,902	30,844	12,184,032
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	649,551	3,905,578	87,059	11,797	4,653,985
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	131,257	264,246	3,588	521	399,612
Sub-total	3,133,875	13,305,475	939,514	50,053	17,428,917
TOTAL DELIVERIES	6,732,880	21,463,729	2,762,172	3,731,621	34,690,402
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 100 lbs.)	1,741,834	9,351,056	147,748		11,240,638

1/ Represents approximately 96 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

2/ Refined equivalent.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 21.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1956 and percentage change from first quarter 1955

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	100-pound bag equivalent					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	4,182,777	162,613	1,226,727	1,358,112	830,859	604,466
Confectionery and related products	3,666,353	397,355	1,699,019	1,083,720	272,104	214,155
Ice cream and dairy products	1,275,705	61,614	305,249	470,813	248,708	189,321
Beverages	4,200,749	118,054	926,249	1,035,301	1,761,477	359,668
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	2,203,090	89,609	627,272	527,938	468,378	489,893
Multiple and all other food uses	1,416,746	34,819	707,861	432,497	90,630	150,939
Non-food products	316,065	4,223	66,906	42,403	199,210	3,323
Sub-total	17,261,485	868,287	5,559,283	4,950,784	3,871,366	2,011,765
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	191,288	21,850	69,315	16,298	25,986	57,839
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	12,184,032	626,689	1,693,307	3,979,378	4,297,545	1,587,113
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	4,653,985	374,661	1,154,873	1,247,240	1,382,806	494,405
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	399,612	14,378	111,517	39,931	105,684	128,102
Sub-total	17,428,917	1,037,578	3,029,012	5,282,847	5,812,021	2,267,459
TOTAL DELIVERIES	34,690,402	1,905,865	8,588,295	10,233,631	9,683,387	4,279,224
	Percentage change from first quarter 1955					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	- 4.9	+ 6.9	- 2.5	-15.2	+ 1.2	+ 6.8
Confectionery and related products	+14.3	+24.5	+14.4	+15.8	- 0.6	+20.1
Ice cream and dairy products	+ 4.3	- 2.1	- 2.1	+ 6.5	- 4.4	+29.0
Beverages	+12.8	+ 3.7	+ 4.9	+26.2	+ 8.1	+30.4
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+12.5	-38.1	+10.5	+17.3	+17.8	+23.4
Multiple and all other food uses	+ 9.3	-10.5	+17.3	+15.1	-26.7	- 2.3
Non-food products	+ 3.6	-17.2	-16.9	-19.9	+19.7	+1344.8
Sub-total	+ 7.2	+ 3.8	+ 7.1	+ 5.8	+ 5.4	+17.1
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+ 6.6	+ 3.8	+ 4.4	+20.3	+36.5	- 2.6
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	+ 1.4	- 1.1	- 5.0	+ 2.4	+ 0.1	+11.7
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	- 4.1	- 2.4	- 4.5	- 4.6	- 2.9	- 6.5
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	-14.0	-15.8	+47.0	-34.6	-36.2	-11.6
Sub-total	- 0.5	- 1.7	- 3.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5	+ 5.3
TOTAL	+ 3.2	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+10.5

Table 22.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 100 lbs.) first quarter 1956

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
	(hundredweight refined)		
United States	9,498,804	1,741,834	11,240,638
New England	717,817		717,817
Middle Atlantic	1,941,172		1,941,172
North Central and West, combined*	3,204,199	1,699,119	4,903,318
South	3,635,616	42,715	3,678,331

*Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 3,311,183; West, 3,678,331.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to the Sugar Division, CSS.

Corn sirup (unmixed) sales by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter, 1956

Data pertaining to unmixed corn sirup for first quarter 1956 not at present available.

Such data will be published as soon as practicable after receipt, probably in the July issue of SUGAR REPORTS.

Table 23.-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1956 and percentage change from first quarter 1955

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	100-pound bag equivalent					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	907,874	31,707	187,287	368,051	212,030	108,799
Confectionery and related products	92,096	4,149	44,823	31,604	5,493	6,027
Ice cream and dairy products	45,501	1,745	7,722	17,984	13,511	4,539
Beverages	91,754	4,231	24,924	37,250	14,298	11,051
Canned,bottled, frozen foods,jams,jellies, preserves, etc.	105,496	1,208	22,131	20,055	53,614	8,488
Multiple and all other food uses	110,251	5,688	23,501	45,418	27,798	7,846
Non-food products	175,609	20,840	35,856	42,548	74,514	1,851
Sub-total	1,528,581	69,568	346,244	562,910	401,258	148,601
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocers,jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers,chain stores, super markets	37,150	1,314	3,250	18,174	8,037	6,375
All other deliveries,including deliveries to Government agencies	32,685	1,110	5,135	20,134	3,824	2,482
Sub-total	69,835	2,424	8,385	38,308	11.861	8,857
TOTAL SALES	1,598,416	71,992	354,629	601,218	413,119	157,458

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	Percentage change from first quarter 1954					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+ 4.4	- 4.8	- .7	+ 9.3	+ 4.9	- .1
Confectionery and related products	+ .7	-13.2	- 2.8	- .4	- 4.2	+95.3
Ice cream and dairy products	+ .8	+16.3	-14.1	+10.7	- 3.5	+ 3.5
Beverages	+ 2.3	-24.0	+32.5	-11.7	+14.6	+ 3.8
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+29.6	+13.9	+11.9	+44.8	+35.2	+20.1
Multiple and all other food uses	-26.0	-67.0	-29.8	-30.0	-77.3	-26.3
Non-food products	+20.1	+115.4	-13.2	+19.4	+29.2	- 2.0
Sub-total	- 2.8	- 4.9	- 3.1	+ 4.0	-11.7	+ 1.3
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+ 8.7	+10.8	+14.8	+18.9	+ 3.5	-10.4
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 5.2	-22.8	+22.3	+ .2	+25.9	+ 7.5
Sub-total	+ 7.0	- 7.6	+19.3	+ 8.3	+ 9.8	- 6.0
TOTAL	+ 3.9	- 5.0	- 2.6	+ 4.3	+13.1	+ .9

Table 24.-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) 1/					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y. duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1949-54 annual av.	6.07	4.28	8.40	8.35	8.36	8.41
1954 annual av.	6.09	3.26	8.72	8.55	8.56	8.50
1955 annual av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53
1955						
June	6.02	3.26	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
July	6.01	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
August	6.02	3.22	8.55	8.47	8.44	8.50
September	6.00	3.27	8.55	8.45	8.40	8.50
October	6.06	3.28	8.63	8.50	8.49	8.52
November	5.97	3.19	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
December	5.83	3.16	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
1956						
January	5.88	3.26	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
February	5.88	3.28	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
March	5.95	3.34	8.65	8.55	8.50	8.65
April	6.02	3.31	8.66	8.55	8.55	8.68
May	6.03	3.36	8.75	8.55	8.60	8.75
12 month av.	5.97	3.26	8.62	8.52	8.50	8.60

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) 1/			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined, retail
	New York (Eastern)	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	U. S. average
	Cents per pound			
1949-54 annual av.	8.22	8.16	8.31	10.13
1954 annual av.	8.50	8.35	8.40	10.52
1955 annual av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42
1955				
June	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.40
July	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.38
August	8.35	8.24	8.40	10.38
September	8.35	8.20	8.40	10.40
October	8.43	8.29	8.42	10.40
November	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.46
December	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.48
1956				
January	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.50
February	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.48
March	8.45	8.30	8.55	10.48
April	8.46	8.35	8.58	10.52
May	8.55	8.40	8.65	
12 month av.	8.42	8.30	8.50	10.44 2/

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1949-54 monthly av.	480	144	248 3/	729 3/
1954 monthly av.	475	166	254 3/	810 3/
1955 monthly av.	502	150	236 3/	860 3/
1955				
June	488	46	233	709
July	522	36	214	505
August	604	49	212	348
September	584	118	214	301
October	563	466	209	651
November	467	521	204	1,069
December	506	323	233	1,300
1956				
January	493	86	289	1,254
February	441	18	288	1,145
March	492	16	295	1,015
April	530	21	309	904
May 4/	530	34	331	811
12 month av.	518	144	253	834

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price. 2/ 11 month average. 3/ over-quota stocks at the end of the year included. 4/ Preliminary.